# The Weekly Expositor.

DEL T. SUTTON, PUBLISHER.

BROCKWAY CENTER, - MICH

#### GENERAL NOTES.

Immediately upon the surrender and occupation of Cairo, Colonel Stewart did it because he found her with her face sent for Arabi Pacha. who responded to the summons and came to the Abbassieh, accompanied by Toulba, and was received by General Lowe, Turning to Dullier Bey, an office in the Khedive's service. Arabi asked him what he was required to do. Dullier told him to surrender his sword. He was then asked whether he understood that he was to surrender unconditionally. He replied "Yes," that he surrendered to the clemency of England. He then began a speech to the effect that all men were brothers, but was stopped by General Lowe, who stated that his only mission was to receive his surrender. He then asked to be allowed to send to his place for some of his servants. This was allowed. As he was leaving, he started at the drawn swords of the escort, and whispered to Dullier, "Tell the General I treated his prisoners well." He was assured that he should be treated with all consider- 500 bushes of oats, 2,100 bushes of barley and ation until he was kanded over to Sir 21,500 bushels of wheat. Garnet Wolseley. On the arrival of Sir Garpet, he was taken by Sir Charles Wilson in a carriage to the place prepared for him in the Abdin Palace. On the way he began making the usual salaams to the crowds, but, finding the natives did not respond, he threw himself back in the carriage with dis-

An advertiser in a recent issue of a Vienna newspaper revealed his truly desperate condition with such engaging frankness that it is quite possible he received more applications than he could answer in a week. This is a literal translation of the advertisement: "My baptismal name is Frederick. I am no less reduced in circumstances than advanced in age and repulsive in person. If my inborn stupidity is exceeded in intensity by any of my other unpleasant characteristics, it can only be so by my ingrained malignity of disposition. Nevertheless I am anxious to marry, and take this means of offering myself as a candi date for matrimonial joys. Answers to this advertisement, under address, 'Who will venture? 6,265,' will reach me at the office of the Neues Wiener years of age. Tageblatt."

John G. Whittier was asked to preside at the VIIth District Congressional Convention in Massachusetts, but he declined in the following letter: "I in the building was burned. The store north must beg leave respectfully to decline sional District Convention on the 10th of October. The state of my health makes it doubtful whether I can attend the convention, though as a dele-tend the convention, though as a dele-per floor was used as a dwelling by Henry Prall and family. He is a steady, hard-workglad to do my part in again presenting chine and coal stove just set up. The family to the voters of the VIIth District a man of tried ability and integrity, whose life is a guarantee of his faithful and efficient performance of every duty." Mr. Stone was renominated by

Two young men recently arrived at a toll bridge in the neighborhood of New-Haven in such a desperately moneyless condition that between them they could raise only just enough to pay for the passage of one. They explained the situation, but the tollkeeper was obdurate. In an unguarded moment, however, he acknowledged that a person had a right to carry a bundle over for a single fare, whereupon one of the paupers picked up his companion and ran over the bridge with him before the keeper had time to expostulate.

A few years ago Paris was greatly interested in the case of a man who swallowed a fork, just now that city of sensations is rejoiced at the recovery of a waiter at a cafe who, while diverting himself with a gymnastic performance not directly in the line of his profession, swallowed a toddy spoon with a long handle. He was carried to a hospital where the surgeons deftly cut open his stomach and extricated the spoon from its perilous position.

Speaking of the tariff question the Vicksburg Herald says that "Civil Service Reform, the control of corporations, internal improvements, finance who is to be the next President and all other questions combined, sink into insignificance compared to the tariff question. There is more at stake, and more liberty and labor involved in it, than any question that has been discussed in American politics in twenty

Father Ryan, the Southern poetpriest, is lecturing in the South for the benefit of the Society of the Army of Tennessee in their endeavor to raise a monument to the memory of their fallen comrades.

Mr. Knight, the new Lord-Mayor of London, began business life as a warehouse porter in the city of which he is now Chief Magistrate.

Arthur to Raoul—"Well, did you kill many partridges?" Not one! but still I am very well satisfied with myself—I came much nearer than last year!"—French Fun.

## MICHIGAN.

STATE NEWS

Two hundred and sixteen "Jackson wagons" are now made each week at the state prison, there being 250 men employed on the

A Jackson man threw his wife out of a puggy, injuring her quite badly, and drove off, leaving her upon the ground. He says he painted in a manner he did not like. He was

P. P. Randolph, a wealthy and respected merchant of Flint opened his store for business as usual in the morning, and while attending to his affairs fell dead of heart

Mattie Mosher, aged 27 years, daughter of Fred Valentine of Mauchester, tool poison and died the first of the week. She was of weak mind, having been deranged by reason of having been badly stung by been when a child two years old. This dwarfed her physically and mentally. The only reason

known for her fatal deed was her infirmities. Charles Hicks of Lapeer, was fatally injured by the cars on the Detroit & Bay City railroad last week. He died a few hours after-

Albert Hunnewell has accepted the superintendency of the Tawas & Bay county

Date C. Smith and L. H. Field, or Jackson, own a fare in Dakots, near Blanchard, of 2,560 acres, 1,050 under cultivation, from which there will be taken this season 4,

Burglars entered the store of Henry Woods, postmaster at Rives' Junction, broke pen the safe and stole about \$13 in money.

While the bookkeeper in the street allway office, Jackson, was collecting fare from the last car in, some thief crawled through a window and carried off a box containing the evening receipts of the cars, about \$60.

As a north-bound freight train on the Saginaw division of the Michigan Central was nearing Bath station, a brakeman started to set the brakes, and was in the act of stepping across from one car to another when the train broke in two at that point and he fell between the cars. The train was then moving at the rate of 20 miles an hour, but strange to say be scaped with only a distocated ankle.

Lon Betts of Reading met with a serious loss while fishing. He wanted a hook which was in his pocket book which he took out and laid on his knee. After fixing the book on the line, he baited and threw it, forget ting to put up the book. The boat was small and in a few moments he found the book had slid off into the lake. In it was a bank certifi cate of deposit for \$680; \$220 in cash, a gold ring worth \$8, a silver ring, etc. The value of the certificate is all right, but the rest is los up to present writing.

James Kelly, of Owosso, a railroa man employed on the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central railroad, was found drowned in Grand river near the Columbu street bridge in Jackson. He was about

A child of Martin Hicks, of Brighton fell into an old unused cistern breaking its neck by the fall.

A fire broke out at Pontiac in a building owned by Adam Shaft and 'occupie by T. Lamountain as a laundry. Everythin occupied by Geo. Bower, shoemaker, was the honor of presiding at the Congres- partially destroyed. The livery stable building south of the laundry building, was entirely burned. It was occupied on the lower floor gate and the warm personal and poli- ing young man and losss everything. Among tical friend of Col. Stone I should be his household goods was a new sewing mabarely escaped with their lives. The boot and shoe store of John Chase was also partially burned and his stock somewhat damaged. The total losses on the buildings and stock will

reach \$15,000; insurance, \$5,000. Three stores were robbed at Kalkaska the same night. A little over \$60 was obtained from them, the most of it being taken from McVean's safe, which was blown

A lumber jobber says that men are going in to work in the woods quite freely and wages have slightly declined. Operators are offering \$24 to \$28 per month, and state they have no difficulty in obtaining men at

An eight-year-old daughter of Geo. R. Whyat, of near Whiteball, was fatally burned recently. Her mother sent her with a shove full of hot coals to her father who was working in a field, and the wind blew the fire upon her so that her clothes caught

A reunion of ex-prisoners of war took place at Lyons this week. Many citizens from various parts of the state were present and camp No. 2 was organized. Several able addresses were made, and a banquet in the evening completed the good time,

S. Mortimer, one of Lyons' oldest

itizens, died recently. James A. Walker who for sometime as had charge of the Michigan Central Co's pumping engine at Marshall, was found dead in bed at the Forbes house. Physicians state

that death was caused by epilepsy. His home New postoffices have been establish ed at Episcolon, Emmet county, and Strong-

ville, Chippewa county. J. C. Benedict, one of the oldest busness men in Clayton, is closing out his stock preparatory to investing in a Texas cattle,

Talk of lowering Stone lake, Jackson ounty, three feet by means of a new outlet

J. H. Halbert, of Plainwell, lost his left arm in the machinery of Hinman & Ward's flouring mill, Battle Creek. He would have been killed had not the men stopped the ma-

chinery very quickly. The M. E. church of Grand Ledge has paid its long-standing debt of \$2,600.

Walter Rossman, a 5-year-old boy of Grand Ledge, was sent one evening after the cow. Not having returned at 9 o'clock, the family became alarmed, the fire bell was rung, the citizene called out and a general search netituted, which resulted in finding him in eighbor's yard, under a grapevine and drench d with rain He was afraid to go home with

out the cow, which he had not found. The roller skating season Stauton has opened auspiciously, and young lady has already-broken an arm.

The venison market opens up at 20 sents per pound in the interior cities of the inte. It is deer ment even at that price. By a misplaced switch recently an on the Tawas & Bay county

thrown into a creek and wrecked

and \$512 taken from the safe. The loss falls NEWS OF THE WEEK. heavy on Mr. Jones who is a young man just beginning business and on a small capital. Mt. Clemens is to bave a citizens'

cture course this winter. Beckwith's livery stables and an adjoining building at Hastings burned last week.

Loss about \$1,000. The products of the reporting copper nines for the months of September are as follows: Calumet & Hecls, 1,693 tons, 1,380 pounds; Quincy, 325 tons, 250 pounds; Franklin, 170 tone, 280 pounds; Atlantic, 158 tone, 1,425 pounds; Allouez 100 tons, 385 pounds; Pewable, 74 tons, 667 pounds,

James Heddon, of Dowagiac, has ver 400 hives of been to winter over this year. The Bangor chemical works made 150,000 pounds of acetate and 2,000 gailens of wood alcohol last month.

### A New Michigan Ship Yard.

John Craig, formerly of Linn & Craig, the well-known ship-builder, has purchased a ship-building site in the enterprising little town of Trenton. location is one admirably adopted for a shipyard, having a large frontage on the river, with a good depth of wa-ter. About 300 feet from the mainland is a grassy island, which makes an admirable boomage and a natural ice harbor of refuge, so that the citizens will not be under the necessity, as were the vessel men of St. Clair, to get an appropriation for an ice harbor of ref-This place was used by the Northern Indiana and Michigan Southern, the largest side-wheel steamers ever on the lakes, as their winter quarters. Mr. Craig has still faith in the future of lake navigation, for he is constructing a saw-mill 120 feet long by 30 feet wide, which will have a gang-saw known as the Scotch gang, similar to the one lately destroyed by fire at the Detroit Dry-dock Company's yard. It will also have a circular saw six feet in diameter, which will be driven by an engine 20x24 inches, with plenty of boiler capacity. He is also constructing a mold left 113x30 feet, and office and a

blacksmith shop.
In about two weeks Mr. Linn will egin the construction of a steam yacht for M. S. Smith, which will be 150 feet in length on deck, 21 feet beam and 10 feet deep. She will have a compound engine of moderate power, and is expected to make about 14 miles per hour. She will be as staunch as wood and iron can make her and will cost \$40,-

31	000.
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ı,	DEMUGEN MADERING
á	DETROIT MARKETS.
	Wheat-No. 1, white\$1 00%@ 1 01
-	Fiour 4 75 (# 5 00
d	Corn 71 @ 73
e	Oats 40% @ 41%
50	Barley-per cental 2 00 @ 2 50
ı.	Apples-Whbl 2 00 @ 2 50
	Peaches— 2 bu 50 @ 2 00
a	Pears-Pbu 1 50 @ 2 50
	Plums-\$bu
f	Grapes-1 1b 31/@ 9
đ	Butter 20 @ 27
8	Eggs 23 @ 24
	Potatoes-19 bu 40 (# 50
5	Sweet Potatoes-12 bbl 2 25 @ 3 50
п	Hay18 00 @15 00
	Straw 7 00 @ 9 00
	Pork,mese
8	Pork, family
'n	Heef, extra mess12 50 @12 75
3	Wood, Beech and Maple
a	Wood, Maple 8 00
ď	Wood, Hickory 8 00
æ	Coal, Egg 6 25
24	Coal, Stove 6 50
1	Coal, Chestnut 6 50

A Confederate Tribute.

In an article descriptive of the battle of Spottsylvania, Mr. J. H. Moore, who was a member of the Seventh those who participated in the battle of Spottsylvania to what appeared to me the most daring and desperate act of the war by any battery. On the morning of the 13th, while I was withn our works, I saw to our right, dis tant about five hundred yards, and shout the same distance immediately n front of our artillery, a federal bactery advanced at full speed, and there, n an open field, halt. The artillery men at once took out their horses and sent them to the rear, as much as to say 'We have come to stay.' within full view and within easy reach of our forty pieces. As quick as the horses were starting back every man of that battery was seen digging, yet I could hardly think they were in earnest, for I was satisfied that if our battery would but once open on them not a man could escape. Presently our artillery opened, and as soon as the moke cleared off I could see that digging with desperate energy was kept by the survivors. Death and destruction, I thought, would be the portion of the battery and its brave de fenders, for it appeared at times as if their very caissons were literally cov-

ered with bursting shells, yet, strange

o say, a few gallant fellows survived

the attack of the forty field pieces, and amid showers of shot and shell, suc-

ceeded in throwing up tolerably secure

works. They came to stay and they

did remain. This was the bravest act

of the war, and in the hope that I may

yet learn whom those gallant fellows

were I mention the incident." No small degree of courage, or expe rience which began with the exercise of courage, is displayed by workmen on lofty structures — high buildings, bridges, chimneys and the like. There are many such men who work at elevations which make even the beholder dizy as he looks at them from the firm ground below, but who are themselves perfectly at ease or profess to be, and who certainly attend to their business with an air of being thoroughly at home. There are doubtless a few men who are proof against derangement of the nerves at any height. But the dignity of a great State trial. not so large as many may suppose. A part of the great Kinzua bridge, on the N. Y., Lake Erie & Western R. R., eaches an altitude of from 218 to 302 feet; and although \$8 per day was offered for workmen on this part of the structure, great difficulty was experienced in obtaining a sufficient force. It ppears from this fact that the intredity often shown in this regard is not in absolute quality, good for all heights and circumstances, but is subject to limitations; and that a man may be a hero at 100 or 200 feet, and as timerous as an ordinary mortal at 300 feet,

Never ask for a sample copy, take half a dozen.

"What does in me asked Billy. hind his newspaper, "it's nothing, something you write on the tombs The hardware store of F. D. Jones of of a man you are going to forget neon was found to have been broken into week."—Burlington Hawkeye.

FOREIGN.

ARABI AND THE JUNE MASSACRES. The evidence of Arabi's complicity in the June massacres is possibly enough to secure his conviction, but it leaves little doubt that "not proven" rather than "not guilty" will be the verdict of impartial minds. The correspondence between Arabi and various persons which fell into Gen. Wolseley's hands after the battle of Tel-el-Kebir has reached the foreign office. Eight hundred documents are in the correspondence. At the private investigation of the rebel prisoners, most of them objected to being questioned in regard to events which occurred prior to the outbreak, Arabi es pecially urging that they were covered by the general pardon issued by the Khedive. Arabi declares that the June massacre was precipitated by the presence of the British fleet.

WHO SHALL DECIDE, ETC. Sir Edward Malet announces that the trial of Arabi Pasha and associates will not proceed unless they are defended by English connect, while the Egyptian ministry has in formed Sir Edward that it will not be responsible for the government of the country if English counsel introduces a method of procedure unknown to Egyptian courts.

THE SELF CONFESSED ASSASSIN. Says a Dublin dispatch of the 16th "Three London detectives bave arrived with three of the crew of the Gladstone on which Westgate, the self accused assassin of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke, sailed for the West Indies. The sailor were subjected to a searching examination the authorities determined thoroughly to sift Westgates story to quiet the public mind. Westgate probably will be brought home for the same purpose, but the police firmly adhere to the belief that Westgate is crazy, and that his assertions are unworthy of belief.'

THE IRISH NATIONAL CONFERENCE. Parrell presided over the Irish naional conference which met recently at Dubin. There was a large attendance of delegates, including all the extremists among the Irish members of parliament. The leading speakers of the day were Parnell, Davitt and O'Connor. A letter was read from Egan at Paris resigning the office of treasurer of the land league and giving an account of the funds which he has handled in his official capacity. The scheme for the establishment of an Irish national league, beretofore given in detail in the cable dispatches, was adopted. A SEVERE REMEDY.

The letter of an official of the department of public domains is published declaring Egypt is in a state of ferment which can only be cured by the execution of the leaders of the rebellion.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST ARABI It is believed the following will constitute the chief counts of the indictment against Arabi Pasha: 1. That in violation of the right of nations, he hoisted a white fing in Alexandria and under cover thereof retired with his troops and gave up the city to fire and pillage. 2. That he excited Egyptians to arms against the Khedive. 3. that he continued the war deeplte news of peace. 4. With having incited civil war, devastation, massacre and pillage in Egyptian territory.

AN ARMY BE-ORGANIZATION SCHEME. That the power of England in Egypt did not cease with the laying down of arms and capture of the rebels at Kafr-el-Dwar, is demonstrated by the news that the Egyptian Council of Ministers has adopted the preliminary scheme of Baker Pasha for the reorgan ization of the Egyptian army. Baker recommends that the field officers of each regimen battalion, battery, etc., be one-half British and one-half Egyptian, and that the other officers, from the rank of captain downward, be select-Tennessee Regiment, says: "In conclusion, I desire to call the attention of ready in the service of the Khedive. The staff ready in the service of the Khedive. The stuff will consist of an equal number of British and Egyptians. The expense of the army will be £368,009 yearly. The gendarmine will be officered by Egyptians, but will have two British inspectors. Baker Pasha considers that one of the principal advantages of his scheme will be a healthy emulation between the regiments commanded by British officers and those commanded by native officers. The army will number 11,000 men.

IRRIAND BETTER. Trevelyan is pleased to say that in Ireland the relations between landlords and tenants are improving, rents are being fairly paid and intimidation is decreasing.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS. In all the great towns where the Catholics do not predominate the elections esulted in favor of the Liberals. The Liber als gain 30 votes in the diet from Conserva tives. In several new districts in the vicinity of Berlin and Potsdam the Conservatives have been victorious. No one party will have a majority in the new chamber. In order to obtain a majority it would be necessary for the government to enter into an alliance with Ciericals and Conservatives,

LET US HAVE PEACE At the final sitting of the international arbitration conference at Brussels, Germany, Herr Lasker, a member of the German reichstag, and one of the delegates to the conference, declared that Germany, especially iberal Germany, was at heart pacific. "If the country which is our western neighbor," said ne, "wishes peace as sincerely as we do, peace

THE MODE OF PROCEEDURE. According to the agreement between Broadley and Napier, Arabi's counsel, and the government lawyer, in regard to the course of cedure, the English counsel will have acsees to Arabi and the right of recalling witnesses for the prosecution for cross examina tion, of calling witnesses for the defense and of examining evidence given during the preiminary investigation. The counsel expec the Egyptian Government will appoint several additional members on court-martial who will be able to speak English, and will generally take steps to raise the proceedings to

THE CORRAN DIFFICULTY.

The Corean King has issued a proclamation in which he accuses himself of en ploying incompetent Ministers and or neglect-ing the welfare of his kingdom and people. He promises a full amendment. There is much doubt as to the whereabouts of Tai In Kun father of the Corean King, and instigator of all the disturbances. He was invelgled on board a Chinese ship of war and transported to China. He refused to meet Li Hung Chang at Tientsin and by universal report was taken ion from the King that the captive be rel and restored to the Corean Government. It is not generally believed he has been release and the Japanese camp is still kept up to pre-serve order. A Chinese comp is also statione at Zoul. Fugitive Coreans dally seek protes

## CRIMINAL MATTERS.

A STARTLING STORY.

Harry Cooper, a Toronto merchani who had been missed for ten days, was taken bome the other evening. He stated that he had been knocked down in the street at Toonto, drugged and driven over 80 miles to Niagara Falls in a carriage, where he was kept drugged in a house for seven days. last, while his captors were asleep, he tied his sheets and blankets together, and escaping through a window ran three miles to the notel. His kidnappers abused him shamefully, requestly beating him and they told him the vould kill him unless he could raise money to buy his freedom. He was nearly exhausted from the effects of the drug when found. The idnappers relieved him of his money and vatch. He was to be married in a few days. COCKERELL OUT ON BAIL.

A warrant has been sworn out charging Col. Cockerell with murder in the second degree, and he has been released on a \$10,000 bond. At a meeting held at the directors' room of the St. Logis exchange to consider measures for the relief of the family of Col. Slayback oetween \$5,000 and \$6,000 was subscribed to aid in lifting a mortgage of \$12,000 on the family residence. The remainder will be promptly raised. Among the persons present was John McCullough, the actor, an old and warm friend of Cockereli's and one who deeply sympathizes with him in his present trouble. As a token of this sympathy and as evidence of his sincere desire to be of service to the family of the man who fell at the hand of his friend, he offered to give a benefit for the widow and children of Col. Slayback, which was favorably received. and a committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements. On motion of one of the prominent members of the exchange the choice of seats at the theatre will be sold on 'change. It is expected that a large sum will be raised in this way. Mr. McCullough will play "Julius

Rapid and accurate shooting with gun and pistol in a business street of Knoxville, lennesses settled a feud and produced the inous deaths of Gen. J. A. Mabry, J. A. Mabry, Jr., and Major Thos. O'Connor.

4 SEVERAL DEATHS.

### POLITICAL POINTS.

BAD FOR TENNESSEE.

By a singular blunder on the part of the Tennessee legislature, three counties were left unassigned to any congressional district. A special session to remedy the defect is sug-

A DEAD LOCK BROKEN.

The Oregon legislature, which has earnestly been balloting at various times since its first meeting, has at last succeeded in choosing a United States senator, Mr. J. N. Dolph, Rebublican, receiving 51 votes on the 41st ballot. Mitchell held his strength until the 26th ballot, when his supporters began to go over to Dolph.

#### ADDITIONAL NEWS. THE STAR ROUTE BRIBERY.

Col. Ingersoll has verrified the prediction of Attorney-General Brewster by making public divers affidavits going to show that "several of the jurymen in the late star route trial were corruptly approached by employee of the department of justice, and that these employes regularly reported their proceedings from day to day to the department or some of ficer thereof." Mr. Merrick of government nsel, holds the publication to be a cheap attempt to forestall public opinion. THE COUNTRY'S CROP.

Agricultural department reports show a generally good condition and fair average yield of oats, wheat, rye, barley, buckwheat

and potatoes.
STAR BOUTE MATTERS. The annual report of the second ascided increase in mileage of the star route service for the last fiscal year as compared with that of the year ended June 30, 1880, when the average mileage was thought to have reached its maxium. The report will also show that, not withstanding this increase in mileage the cost of maintaining the service has been less than in 1880 by more than \$1,-000,000. It is estimated that the star route service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, will cost less than the service of the cur rent fiscal year (1882-3) by about \$543,880.

FATALLY INJURED.

A New York traveling man named J. G. Moore got off the train at Fostoria, O. to send a dispatch. The cars started scoper than be expected and in running to jump on he fell over a trunk on the station platform sustaining fatal injuries.

AN EX M. C. GONE. Judge Edward Hammond died in Howard Co., Md., aged 70. He was a member of congress from 1849 to 1853. STATISTICS OF RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

On June 30, 1882, there were in operation 769 railway post offices, conducted in 342 whole cars and 1,462 spartments in cars and were run over 87,865 miles of railroad making 76,741,438 miles of annual service There were employed on these lines 3,122 railway postal clerks in addition which 162 clerks were detailed transfer cierks (formerly known a "local agents") and 286 were detailed as chief clerks and for other clerical duty in connection with service at offices of the general and division superintendents and other prominent points when needed, and were employed upon steamboats making a total of 3,570 postal clerks in the service, with salaries aggregating \$8,426,779, or an average annual salary of \$976. During the year the railway postal clerks handled and distributed 2,155.218,880 letters and postal cards, and 1,278,176,600 piece other mail matter, or a total of all cine ordinary mail matter of 3,433,390,480, besides 14,234,800 registered packages and 570,483 through registered pouches. There were 83 casualties, in which three railway postal clerks lost their lives, 16 were seriously and 20 slightly wounded. Superintendent Thompson recommends that congress authorize that widows or guardians of minor children of railway postal clerks killed while on duty be paid a sum equal to two years' salary. He adds that this need not involve an additional appropriation, as the deductions from pay for fai perform services, absence without leave, leave of absence without pay and violation of regulations could be constituted a permanent appropriation for the purpose. Last year the juctions amounted to nearly \$15,000, which reverts into the treasury. Estimates for next year: For railway postal clerks, \$3,977,120, an ncrease of 7.20 per cent over the approp the present year: for postoffice cars, \$1,525,000 an increase of \$100,000 over this year, and for special facilities, \$600,000, the same as the present year.

The national liquor dealers' and owers' association at Milwaukee formally WHYBE IT WILL BE HELD.

A world's cotton exposition to b held in 1884 was decided upon by the national cotton planters' association, which concluded its sessions at Little Bock recently, having voted to meet next year at Vicksburg.

AN AWFUL DIBASTER.

the other morning, and terribly mangled. About 6:30 a. m. Engineer Charles Wells and Fireman Jos. Bostley left the North Adams lepot on the engine Deerfield on the State road ushing a caboose with 30 mon, going to work at different places near Zoar and Charlemont The parties in the car included a section gang John Flynn, foreman; a gang of masons, John . Madden, foreman; stone crushers, Peter Barry, foreman; track layers, Thomas Quinn, foreman, and carpenters, J. J. Peckbam, foreman. The engine and caboose started for the tunnel and had gone about half way there when the aboose, which was in front, collided with a Froy and Boston engine. The caboose was alsed from the tracks and carried to the cowcatcher of the engine Deerfield. The front of the engine was smashed, and its boller soon exploded. The steam blew open the door of the caboose and filled the car. Many of the men were unable to reach the doors, and in the stampede many bones were broken. The boll ing water and steam saturated the men's cloth ing in a moment, and they were fearfully burned. All the injured were carried to houses All day the doctors' offices were crowded with anxious friends beseeching them to first attend heir injured. Among others injured are the following: Joseph Bestley, fireman, eyes burned out, badly scalded; Charles Wells of the Deerfield, burned slightly, will recover; John Flynn, burned about the limbs and cut in several places, will probably recover; John C Madden, aged 22, burned on back and sides, dangerous; John Madden scalded severely and it is thought internally injured, may recever. Peter Barry, another foreman, badly cut about the face and head in collision, and fearfully scalded; his face not recognizable; he will probably die; aged 45; wife and ten culldren; Thomas Onion, scalded on face, arms and neck scalp wounds, will live; J. J. Peckham, master bridge builder, not seriou ly hurt, but badly scalded about shoulders and face; C. L. Van Husan, telegrapher, aged 21, of Valatie, N. Y. skin burned all over badly; flest on limbs burned off; will die: Daniel Connell, scalp wound, face and neck burned; not dangerously injured; Charles H. Patterson, burned about limbs and breas; will probably recover; John Maloy, seriously burned about breast and abdomen; aged 45; large family; Thomas Depsey burned, not dangerously; John Young, scalded and otherwise injured; carried home and kept under influence of opiates; condition doubtful Manager Locke states that the accident was caused by the Troy & Boston engine becoming uncoupled from its cars and coming back into the yard by the eastern main track, which is should not have done. It was very foggy and the engineers were unable to see one another's locomotives. The locomotive was pushing the caboose to a switch to get the cars behind th engine, and the collision, which was very light hemmed the caboose between the two engines and the draw-bar of the caboose jammed a hole through the front plate of the fine sheet. The road's instructions are that when an employe backs a car into the yard to go around by the west track and flag themselves as they go. The Troy & Boston had no right to bring his eugine round by the east track, and did it direct violation of the rules. This act of Engineer Watson of the Troy & Boston is primarily the cause of

NO GROUNDS.

The court appointed to investigate the charges against Col. Carr for alleged wrong-doing previous to and during the Indian trouble in the territories instead of finding e for court-martial, commend his course and recommend that the specifications be not

## THE EUROPEAN CANAL. Union of the North Sea With th

Mediterranean. The object of the European canal is to unite the North Sea with the Mediterranean by a navigable and maritime canal, accessible to the largest trading vessels, and which will unite the seas of China and Australia with the Atlantic and the Gulf of Finland The project is not a modern one, for the Rom ans, and before them them the Celts had foreseen the great advantages to be derived from the junction of the seas of Gaul by means of its rivers. The scheme was grand, but it was necessary to study and furnish the means of put ting it into execution. In 1878 Prince G. de Bearn, published the project of a canal between Marseilles and Dunkerque, passing by Paris, Lyons, and others of the richest towns in France. This project, largely planned as much from an agricultural as an industrial point of view, had the advantage of pening a direct and sure road to the ssels proceeding from England and the commercial ports of the north, which could thus cross the continent and avoid the dangerous passage around Spain by the Straits of Gibraltar in order to reach the east. As the canal would realize between the North Sea and the Mediterranean a saving of distance of 2,000 kilometers, it would be found that the maritime commerce of Europe would benefit by about 175, 000,000 francs. Best of all, Paris would thus become a seaport.

## A Spot Transaction.

'Twas Sunday evening. vening in June, when the sky soft and the breezes balmy. They two —the same two that have sat in each other's presence all these ages—sat in the parlor by the open window in that dreamy, listless state that precurses omething important.

"Jane," said he dropping the diminutive 'Jennie' in order to be more im ressive, "Jane, it is about time that a ung man like myself was thinking about-about - settling -down

"Yes, George, yes," and she lear little towards his shoulder.

"Could I depend on you? That is will you be mine?" "I—can't—tell you to-night, George ome time in the future——" "But I'm not speculating in future

now, Jane." This little modernism thrown in water, each with a heavy bag around his neck, and told to drown or bring up oysters. Not more than 30 per cent ever rise to the surface, but this is comparatively a small loss to the Persian pearl seeker, who can buy a boy for \$30, and who knows that a boy who does return to the surface is worth \$150 to \$200. carelessly as it were, had the desired effect, and they will go to Saratoga about the last of the season. - Oil City

is a great privilege, and the privilege of growing up to be an independent man in the middle of life is greater.

THE NATIONAL CROP REPORT Michigan One of the First Potato

States This Year. The Department of Agriculture reports that the average yield of oats A dispa tch from North Adams, Mass. will be somewhat higher than last year rives particulars of a terrible railroad accident. or in 1879, and the product nearly as The caboose of the workingmen belonging to large as that of wheat, probably about the North Adams freight yard was run into 480,000,000 bushels. Illinois, Iowa, New York, Wisconsin, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Kansas are the states highest in rank in pro-

> duction. The average yield of rye, averaging from state returns, is fourteen and seven-tenths bushels, making the crop 20,000,000 bushels, or nearly the same as reported by the census.

The indicated average yield of barley is about twenty-three bushels per acre, aggregating 45,000,000 bushels. California, New York and Wisconsin together produce more than half, or 27,000,000 bushels. The product in 1879 was 44,000,000 bushels.

The prospect for buckwheat is good for nearly an average product—11,0 00,000 to 12,000,000 bushels. Pennsylvania produces nearly half the crop and reports 95 as the average of condition, 00 representing the full normal yield. New York makes an average of 75. No other states produces 500,000 bush-

The general average condition of po-tatoes is 81. In the South, in the Ohio Valley and in Michigan, Missouri and Neoraska the average is 100 to 106. In the Northwest and in the Eastern and Middle States the condition is lower. It is 70 in New York, 85 in Maine and 84 in Vermont. The returns indicate a yield of 80 bushels per acre on an area

of nearly 2,000,000 acres. The yield per acre of corn will be re-ported in November. The condition averages 81, being very high in the South and comparatively low in the States of the largest production. In Illinois (with eight per cent. decrease of area) the condition is only 72; in Iowa, 70, and in Ohio, 87. These three States produced forty per cent. of the crop of 1879. A careful comparison of changes in area and condition indicates an average yield of seventy-eight bushels per acre, against fifty-eight in 1870 and eighteen last year. The average of the series of years is between twenty-six and twenty-seven bushels. New England will produce, according to the October returns, seven to eight millions, the Middle States eighty-two millions, the Southern 340,000,000, those north of Tennessee and west of Virginia and Pennsylvania 250,000,000, an aggregate of 1,680,000,000. Later returns nay slightly reduce, but cannot ma terially increase this estimate.

## The Egyptian Slave Trade.

Now that England has subdued the

Egyptians and is practically responsi-ble for their behavior, it becomes a serious question what to do with the slave trade, which has been carried on by the Bedouins for centuries. The mirs and sheriffs meet on the borders of the Red Sea, as near Souakin as possible, in November of each year, when they determine the kidnapping ground of each tribe, and the roads to be taken, that one tribe may not interfere with another. Bonds are given for the fulfillment of this compact, and a number of maidens are for better security consigned by each tribe to the tribe, which acts as referee, and keeps them as hostages until the tribes re-turn, when, if it is proved that a tribe has broken faith, the maidens deposited by that tribe are handed over to the tribe that has been injured. Having made their arrangements they break bread, share salt and pass the narghileh, without which no Bedouin compact is considered sealed. Each tribe then starts on the route assigned to it. So secret are these plans that, although the Nubians, Abyssinians and Soudan ese are always on the alert, they seldom know of the presence of Bede until it is too late. The Bedouins hide for a few days in the vicinity of each village which they intend to raid, and, after ascertaining the number of vilagers, their habits and means of resistance, proceed on their voyage into the interior until they arrive at the end of the country which their agreement entitles them to pillage. tribe retraces its footsteps, and attacks village after village, each according to a pre-arranged plan. Various methods are employed. One is to set fire to a village in many places simultaneously, and as the terrified inhabitants escape from the conflagration they fall into the hands of the Bedouins, who invariably murder the old men and women and the very young children, but carry off those between 15 and 12 years old. The houses and mud huts which have escaped the fire are ran-sacked, and the slaves are made to carry the booty. The poor creatures are chained together, and often carry goods and drive cattle once their own. They are kept together in a large cir-cle formed by the Bedouins on horseback. Foreign and anti-slavery societies have repeatedly attempted to put a stop to this, but have failed, on account of the distance from civilization at which these countries lie. Of late many districts have been entirely depopulated, and unless stringent measures are taken the whole of upper Egypt, including the Nubian and Kartum Nile regions, will be deserted. On their arrival in the vicinity of Souakim the Bedouins find plenty of ready pur-chasers for their slaves. These come from Afghanistan, Turkestan, Persia, Beloochistan and Arabia, and very often from Zanzibar; and although British men-of-war are constantom that a slave widow is captured. The men and women are sold for do-mestic or agricultural purposes, and those of the young girls who are likely to become pretty are sent to the seraglios of Constantinople. The boys fare even worse. One use they are put to is service in the Persian pearl

disheries, where the little fellows thrown into 18 or 20 fathoms